TURNING THE STRUCTURE OVER TO THE

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO. THE OPENING EXERCISES HELD UNDER AUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES-A RECEPTION TO THE PRESI-

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A WORK BEGUN

DENT-FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS. The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was opened yesterday under the most favorable Broadway, crowds of people could be circumstances. The day was perfect and great crowds were attracted to both cities. The occasion was made a universal holiday in and draped building, and the decorations were not Brooklyn; business was given up and all the of a very imposing kind. Rogers & Peet displayed principal buildings and many houses were a large painting stretching across the entire store elaborately decorated. In this city there was less enthusiasm, but still a good deal of the holiday spirit prevailed. Large numbers of people flocked around the termini of the Bridge all the afternoon. The President, Governor Cleveland and other guests were escorted by the 7th Regiment to the Bridge, spersed with hugo vases of blue Japanese on which they were met by the Brooklyn city officials and the 23d Regiment. Salutes were fired while the Presidential party was crossing the river. The formal exercises were held in the Brooklyn terminal station. Vice-President Kingsley, of the Bridge Trustees, presented the structure to the cities, and was received by Mayor Edson for New-York and Mayor Low for Brooklyn. Orations were delivered by Congressman Abram S. Hewitt and the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. A fine display of fireworks was given on the Bridge in the evening. The President and Governor, after dining with strikingly high order. Koster & Bial's place at Mayor Low, held a reception at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE DAY CELEBRATION.

A GLANCE AT THE GENERAL FEATURES New-York participated yesterday heartily and warmly in the celebration of the opening of the great Bridge; but it was Brooklyn's heliday. The spirit of testivity was most enthusiastic in its expression and most general in its distribution at the other end of the Bridge. Trade, traffic and manufacture here seemed for a while to begrudge the time that was to be spent, but the coercive power of a popular rejoicing asserted itself as the day wore away, and when the moving crowds, the marching and the music came in the afternoon New-York, too, suspended selush pursuits in a great degree and abandoned itself to The weather could not merrymaking. better for the occasion than it was. "Of course," said an enthusiastic English-"it's always fine weather on the Queen's birthday." If meteorological observations established this fact, even the Irishmen who enjoyed the sights of the day might commend the Bridge Trustees for saizing uson an assured thing, instead of running a risk. For what is their disappointment to the gratification and happiness of the multitude?

The sun rose in the morning in a sky sailing full of light, fleecy clouds that did not obstruct his light, but tempered his glare and heat. Early in the forenoon there were occusional indications of a possibility of rain, but they had disappeared before noon and a perfect day had become assured. A brisk breeze contributed in a twofold measure to the good fortunes of the festival. Thousands of bits of bunting were whisked by it into pretty chapes and effective combinations, and it to exhibit dignity of stars and stripes. Thus did the breeze contribute to the spectacle, while at the same time it performed the friendliest of offices to the citizen soldiers, who made so popular a featur of the show, by robbing their march of four miles in double-breasted, closely buttoned, belted and cross-belted coats of what is frequently a great discomfort. The wind threw life into the surface of the river and bay, too, and all day long sent little sail-boats and larger yachts scudding through the water under the great structure that never seemed so significant as then, though it long ag became a familiar sight.

Nature was kind in the elements she provided for the festivity, and the Bridge Trustees were generous in securing features that were calculated to provoke the maximum of public interest and curiosity. The President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Mayor and other municipal dignitaries, with an escort of beautifully uniformed soldiers. were all to be seen for the looking in Brooklyn and New-York. In the river between the cities, in full view of a hundred piers and wharves, lay a flee of war vessels, headed by the flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, a bundred gay signals fluttering from stem to stern on every vessel. Some favored thousands witnessed the ceremonies attending the presentation of the Bridge to the cities some more favored hundreds of thousands spent the time babibing the spirit of festivity from the scenes in the streets, on the Bridge and in the river and bay.

In the matter of decorations Brooklyn far eclipsed New-York. Here the decorations, except in the case of a few buildings near the Bridge, were confined chiefly to flags and banners. Across the river the City of Charches blossomed as a rose. Fulton-st. never looked so gay before, Thousands of vards of bunting festooned the houses on both sides; pictures of the engineers and trustees of the Bridge looked down upon the multitude that paraded from the City Hall to the Bridge, and despairing efforts were made to give expression to the general gladness and universal gratitude in printers' ink, mottoes and burning gas-jets. From noon till late at night the streets of both cities were filled with sight-seers. In Brooklyn business was generally suspended and every body culled out a holiday; in New-York a great many houses, especially in the down-town district, closed their doors in the afternoon and gave their employes a chance to enjoy the day.

From the towns up the Hudson, from the cities and villages of New-Jersey and especially from the little hamlets Long Island, thousands of visitors flocked into the two cities. They crossed and recrossed the river and crowded the ferryboats and elevated railway and street cars until timid people grew frightened. They swarmed through the streets all day and waited by thousands until after midnight that they might enjoy the sensation of walking over the duty.

The Presidential party was escorted from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Bridge by the 7th Regiment, the line of march being packed with people. They walked over the Bridge to be welemed on the other side by the authorities of Brooklyn; a city full of men and women watched their progress on the Bridge from the housetops in the vicinity and from a fleet of steamboats and vessels in the river. In Brooklyn it was an hour's THE CROWDS AT THE NEW-YORK ENjourney from Fulton Ferry to the City Hall; here it was almost as long a journey from Broadway to Fulton Ferry. The wharves and shipping in the East River were fringed with people.

THE GREAT BRIDGE OPENED. a memorable day, and everything conspired to the perfect success of the celebration.

DECORATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Though New-York did not launch out very extensively in the way of decoration, the main thoroughfares of the city presented a thoroughly holiday aspect. Flags fluttered from the roofs of all the principal buildings and in many cases from the windows on every story as well. Madison Square and its neighborhood presented a lively spectacle, crowds of people filled the Square all the afternoon. Over the Albemarle, Brunswick and Fifth Avenue Hotels flew large American flags, and flags were also displayed over Delmonico's and several surrounding buildings; these were the only attempts at decoration. Standing at the cor-ner of Tenth-st. and looking down above Grand-st, was marked by only one festooned and bearing counterfeit presentments of the two Roeblings, father and son, besides much statistical information. Near Chambers-st, was perhaps the most artistic sight to be seen on the street. A Japanese trading company had covered the entire front of its building with tastefully disflags, streamers and lanterns, interware, while in the centre fluttered the striking Japanese flag. The New-York Life Insurance Company's offices were likewise gay with flags and devices, while lower down Devlin's store flaunted the flags of all nations, including the green banner of "Onld Oireland." The flags streamed out along Broadway as far as

Bowling Green, where the Petroleum Exchange made a quiet but noticeable display. Fulton-st. was dotted here and there with streamers, and coming up again to City Hall Square, the imposing set of flags on the City Hall itself was striking in its freshness and brightness. Chatham-st. did its best; but Chatham-street's best is not of a Chatham and Worth sts. was profusely decorated with flags, while a large painting represented Mayors Edson and Low seat-d on piles of lager kegs and shaking hands across the dividing chasm. But

hundreds of great banners were helped its members from witnessing the opening ceremonies. Business was dull at the Exchange, es-

watching the visitors in the galleries. These generally were persons from out of town and they gazed upon the scene in open-mouthed wonder. Many business offices were left in care of a few clerks, who attended simply to routine matters. The Petroleum Exchanges felt the effect of the

affected as much as had been expected. The record of dealings was almost as large as on the previous day. Some brokers thought that judging from the developments of the speculation yesterday, a larger trading, that had appeared probable for to-day, was cut off by the partial holiday. Not a few brokers absented themselves from the Exchanges luring the hour when the procession in New-York was reaching the Bridge, and some left their offices earlier than usual. The recent comparative quietness of the market contributed to lessening any contest that might have been presented had the last occasion were freely bandled about, confirmed " bears" growling that the strength of prices was due to the buying orders carried over the Bridge justead of coming by telegraph.

Promptly at noon the gangs in the Produce Cotton, Maritime, Mercantile and Coffee exchanges were sounded, and all business was suspended. In less than a half an hour the buildings were emptied and the doors were closed.

The United States courts were closed and little The United States courts were closed and little business was transacted in the Federal Building. The Post Office was open all day and Postmaster Pearson remained at his deak. The ofices of the clerks of the courts were closed at 1 o'cleck and many of the officers who had tickets to the exercises at the opening of the Bridge joined the procession of invited guests. Many visitors entered the Post Office Bailding for the purpose of watching the procession as it passed in front of the City Hail. The dome at the top of the building was crowded with visitors.

The I rial Term of all the Superior courts were ad-The trial term of all the Superior courts were adjourned. Although the Judges holding Chambers all sat and the offices in the Court House were all open, the building was practically deserted by all except those who were obliged to be there. Among this unhappy number were the twelve juriors in the Stewart-Huntington suit, who, having struggled in vain to agree during the previous night were not allowed by Justice Barrett to disagree on so heantiful and means the aday. During the practic flourish and memorable a day. During the parade through the City Hall Park the roof of the Court House was

the City Hall Park the roof of the Court House was crowded with a curious and animated crowd.

Both parts of the Court of General Sessions were closed, and the District-Attorney's office was not open in the latter part of the afternoon.

Castle Garden was the busicst centre down town, for nothing but an ocean storm can stop the tide of immigration. Secretary Jackson remained at his desk throughout the day, and all the clerks and other employes were kept as busy as on a week day. At the Custom House it was a semi-holiday, there being few clearances and entries of vessels, and officials and others who could be spared were permitted to go home earlier than usual.

Fire Headquarters in Mercer-st, were closed about noon and most of the clerks went to see the Bridge.

noon and most of the clerks went to see the Bridge The Commissioners also attended the opening ser vices. Flags were kept flying all day on the engine vices. Plags were kept flying all day on the engine houses, but the compants of irremen were kept on dity. Only the members of one company, Engine Company No. 38 were excused, and they were given leave to attend the funeral of their compand. Fireman Patrick Flyan, at Tenthave, and One-hundred and liftieth st.

Most of the Health Department offices were closed at noon, only the Sanitary Burean and the Burean for Burial Permits being kept open, each in the charge of one clerk.

The public schools were not closed until the usual hour, but there was a small attendance at the afternoon session.

noon session.

TRANCE. Crowds of men and boys began gethering in City Hall Park and about the entrance to the Bridge as early as 9 o'cleck. They did not seem to Warehousemen sold the privilege of occupying be there for any particular purpose, and they gave H. Grant, the Mayor's secretary. Shortly seats on wharves and turne da pretty ponny. It was | the police, who were leltering about the place by

wily speculator appeared with his " Buy yer ticket? Buy yer ticket? Give me 50 cents." By noon the crowds had become dense in the streets and the park, and the price offered for tickets by the speculators rose to \$1. They were sold afterward for \$5. A few minutes past 12 o'clock the police slowly forced back the throngs of people into Chatham, Centre, Frankfort and Nassau

each street-car that forced a passage.

sis and Park row, and cleared the plaza before the City Hall. Then the trouble began for the police, street-venders, street-car drivers and people with tickets and people without tickets to the Bridge. The crowds which filled every foot of available space about the park with a blackhatted, swaving mass of humanity were for the most part good-natured. The venders of guin drops, bananas and pictures of the Bridge had all they tomers from upsetting their stands. The police were nearly exhausted by keeping back the stream of people which broke into the cleared space after

the hundred, no trouble. People with tickets began

arriving at an early hour. Shortly afterward the

Men and women, with blue or white tickets clutched convulsively in their hands, were constantly trotting out from the crowd of getting out of the crowded street-cars, and a steady stream flowed through the gates on each side of the central entrance to the bridge. Now and then a man would walk confidently up to the gatekeepers and carelessly flip a last week's pass at them all in vain. Then a party of six would start to walk straight through, with the lappels of their coats thrown back and their chins elevated in an astonishingly important manner. When grafily asked to show their tickets they would look disdainfully at the gatekeepers, then gaze at them reproachfully for a moment and go down into their coat pockets with a flourish. After fishing up a half-dozen of the large invitations to the Bridge opening and being gently but firmly refused admittance they would turn away with looks which betokened an appre ciation of the utter hollowness of all things earthly and seek the nearest liquor shop to drown their serrows in a 5-cent glass of beer. In some cases one man would get a party of friends through on one ticket by handing it back through the gate to each

one in turn.

When the procession entered the New-York approach to the Bridge the crowds which filled the park and blackened all the housetops cheered wildly. The Bridge did not seem at all crow led at

mayors Edson and Low seat-don piles of lager kegs and shaking hands across the dividing chasm. But it was on the Howeyr that the most strikingly original display of the day was made, and it drew gaping crowds of East-siders throughout the afternoon. It was creeted outside of the store of an enterprising florist, who, having stores in both cities, signolized the union by devising an immense madel of the Bridge in great part composed of Howers, with the cars on the Bridge and the boats in the river beneath made out of jacepienninot roses and often flowers. The scale on which they were built in glith have been open to question, but the flidelity to nature was nevertheless aws-inspiring. Union-square rivalled Madison in its streamers and ensigns, and in all the avennes, Sixth and Eighth especially, flags were hung from poles in the windows and fluttered in the breeze from all the prominent burdings. By I celock nearly all the stores up town were closes—a measure which must have entailed a considerable amount of soft sarengers, creenlating through all the storekeepers, as then in mense crowds, in great measure composed of strangers, creenlating through all the streets must have entoined a considerable amount of soft sarengers, creenlating through all the streets must have entoined a find harvest. Twenty-third and Fourteenth sts, showed a line of closed docts and locked from wickets, for great measure wind and should be successed to be A PARTIAL HOLIDAY IN THIS CITY.

Although the charms of speculation were too powerful to permit the Stock Exchange to be closed yesterday they were not sufficient to restrain many of None of them got upon the Bridge, however.

THE MARCH TO THE CITY HALL.

described at times and many of the brokers who were a surging sea of people about moon vesterday, when obliged to remain there were engaged chiefly in the gathering of the police caused a large crowd to gather, eager to catch a glumpse of the President and other dignitaries. General Arthur passed a quiet morning, receiving a few callers. As the hour for the start, 12:30 p. m., approached, the members of the Cabinet and other guests began to gather in the President's parior, forming a vivacious group general celebration moderatery. Business was not Governor Cleveland, with Adjutant-General Farustrain, arriving about 10:30 a. m. They were driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and went to a parlor on the first floor on the Fifth-ave, side, When the President's party were ready to start they filed down the stairs to the Governor's parior, where introductions and : few words or conversation occupied a few moments The whole party then went out at the Twenty-

The appearance of the President, escorted by few days been marked by excitement. Jokes on the Mayor Edson, was the signal for hearty and long continued cheering, while hats and handkerchie were waved with zest. The crowd had becon mense, filling the streets and a great part of Madison Square, and a person caught in it was he pless. Meanwhile the 7th Regiment, which never looker finer, with snowy belinets and tronsers gray and gold coats, had arrived and been warmly welcomed by the crowd. The ranks were unusually full, the files averaging over rede at the head, and the drum corns and band, led by Cappa followed, the combined band being nearly 100 Istrong. The fregment was preceded by forty finely mounted policeman commanded by Sergeant Revell. The regiment divided at Madison Square to allow the carriages a place in the line. The Presidest rode in an open carriage with Mayor Edson Following them were the Secretary of State, Mr. Foiger, and John T. Agnew. Then came Postmaster-General Gresham, the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Chandler, and John G. Davis. Attorney-General Brewster, J. Adriance Bush and Marshai Me-Michael, of the District of Columbia, followed in the feurth carriage. Charles E. Miler, F. J. Phillips, the President's private secretary. Surrogate Rellins and M. W. Cooper rote together, and Governor Cleveland rode with General Slocum. Then followed other carriages containing Aoram S. Hewitt, ex-Secretary Windom, Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey; ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont; Governor Luttlefield, of Rhode Island; W. S. Payton, General Eloyd Aspinwall, Jenkins Van Schaick and General Shaler and his staff. The latter arrived at the last moment, and a shirt delay was caused in getting carriages for them.

The route of the procession was through Fifthave, Fonteenth-st, and Broadway to the tity Hall. The procession was eagerly watched by throngs of people that covere; sid-walks and doorsteps and filled the windows of the houses on each side. The President was repeatedly cheered along the route, and a few ladnes ventured Folger, and John T. Agnew. Then came Postmas-

propte that covere sid walks and doorsteps and filled the windows of the houses on each side. The President was repeatedly cheered along the route, and a few ladies ventured to throw flowers from their windows. The seene in Broadway was particularly britians, a long line of flags waving against the clear bine sky, while many buildings were otherwise handsomely decorated. There were, on an average, at least a thousand people on every block from Union Square to the City Hall. The windows of many of the large business houses were filled with. thousand people on every block from Union Square to the City Hall. The windows of many of the large business houses were filled with groups of shop girls who waved their handkerchiefs constantly as the President and other guests passed by. The marening of the 7th was much commented on and a roll of hand-clapping followed it all the way down. The procession wheeled at the City Hall and marched across the plaza in front of the portice.

FROM THE CITY HALL TO THE BRIDGE. The members of the Board of Aldermen and the heads of departments of the City Government gath the Fifth Avenue Hotel in attendance on the President, and the honors were done by S

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION. THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CORONATION

TO TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY. Moscow, May 24.-An imperial proclamation was issued to-day formally announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place on Sunday, the 27th inst. The proclamation was made this morning by heralds-at-arms, attended by several dignitaries, from the circular platform before the Kremlin which was used in ancient times for the promulgation of ukases and also for executions. The foreign ambassadors, who had been formally apprised of the time the proclamation would be issued, were present, attended by a large escort. After bugle blasts from the heralds the Secretar of the Senate read the proclamation, which was as

Our most august, high and puissant sovereign, the Emperor Alexander, having ascended the hered-itary throne of the Empire of all the Russias, the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Ducky of Fin-Kingdom of Polaod and the Grand Ducky of Fin-land, which are inseparable from it, has deigned, following the example of his predecessors and their glorious ancestors, to command that the holy solematiy of the coronation and anointment, in which the Empress will participate, shall, with the help of Almighty God, he performed on the 27th day of May. The sol-min act is announced to all his Majesty's faithful subjects, in order that on the joyful day their most fervent prayers may be effered to the King of Kings, and that they may be-seech the Almighty to send grace and blessing upon his Majesty's reign, for the maintenance of peace and tranquility, to the the greater glory of this holy name and the constant prosperity of the empire.

The Emperor and Empress only break their seclusion until Sunday to receive visits of foreign princes. It had been decided not to hold a great diplomatic reception, but as the Emperor and Empress intimated their willingness to attend one reception, General Schweinitz, the German Ambassarior, as doven of the Diplomatic Corps, will give a grand banquet and ball in their bonor.

THE CORONALION A FESTVITY OF PEACE. HERLIN, May 24,- the Provincial Correspondence avs the Czar has initiated and upheld a policy which has made it possible to settle all pending questions amicably. Germany joins with other countries in wishing for the welfare of Russia. She is convinced that the schemes of the Nihilists were irrected against the peace of Europe and that in preventing their accomplishment Russia rendered good service to civilization. The coronation is a lestivity of peace.

STATEMENTS IN THE COMMONS. THE RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE

LONDON, May 23 .- In the House of Commons tolay Lord E. Fitzmancice, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said he had already stated, tained a scheme to establish a British resident at the Vatican, and Mr. Errington had not since been a channel of communication between the Foreign Office and the Vatican, Mr. Errington had received no appointment from the Government, and, there fore, no pay. The Pope's circular to the Irish elergy,

British Government. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Charles Newdegate, Conservative, said that Earl Granville's letter of last year recommending Mr. Errington as a gentleman of honer and intelligence would remain in force so long as Mr. Errington answered that description. Sir Henry Wolff, Conservative, commented on what he termed the unsatisfactory au-

Mr. Trevelvan retused, in the interests of justice, to answer a question in regard to the seizure of The Kerry Sentiarl by the Government authorities.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question from Charles Monk, member for the City of Gloncoster, said that negotiations looking to a renewal of dipamatic relations between the British Governmen and Mexico were in an advanced state. He hoped that he would soon be able to make a fuller state

Mr. Trovely in Chief Secretary for Ireland, replyng to Joseph Cowen, Robical, declared that Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Quinn could obtain their release any moment by complying with the law. The judge who sentenced them, however, would be consulted as, to the descrability of shortening their ge who sentenced them, however, would be con-ed as to the desirability of shortening their

suited as to the desirability of knorening their term of imprisonment.

In replying on question from Sir Heary Wolff, Lard E. Fitzmanine and that Earl Granville was in communication with the authorities at Washing-ton concerning the closing of American schools in Bulgaria by the Government of that country.

FRENCH TROOPS IN MADAGASCAR.

Pants, May 24.-Advices have been received from Majugascar that a French detachment landed and carried several military posts which had been erected by the Hoyas on Sakalaya territory in defi ance of French rights. It is also stated that Admiral Pierre has occupied the custom-house at Ma junga, thus securing the road and waterway leading to Lanaurivo, the capital of the island,

It is semi-officially stated that the object of the French expedition to Madaga car is to obtain the payment of sums due the French Government from Madagsear by hoding the enstom-houses there as security for the amount. If the Hoyas continue to reast, France will impose a treaty placing French subjects in Madagascar on the same footing with English subjects.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

VIENNA, May 24.-Lieutenant Schlayer and the editor of a military journal fought a duel to-day with pistois. Licutement Schlayer was killed.

THE PROPOSED NEW SUEZ CANAL. LONDON, May 24,-A second meeting of influential supowners in tayor of the construction of another canal across the Isthm is of Suez was held to-day. The meeting raised £20,000 for preliminary expenses and resolved to inform the Government of

EUROPEAN MONARCHS TO MEET. BERLIN, May 24.-It is announced that Prince Bismarck will visit the Emperor William during the stay of the la ter at Gastein, and that if the Em perer Francis Joseph goes to Gastein Count Kal noky, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accompany him. It is rumored that King Humbert and Signor Mancini, the Italian Foreign Minister, may also visit Gastein during the Emperor Will iam's stay there. Prince Bismarck has decided that if his health does not improve he will go to Kissingen at the end of June for a month, and will afterward

THE POPE AND THE IRISH PEOPLE. DUBLIN, May 24.-Archbishop Croke, replying to n address of welcome presented to him at the Wicklow depot, said it was the Pope's great love for the Irish people that caused him to be so solici tous for their welfare. He was confident that when the Pope understood the situation better the efforts of the priesthood and of himself for the Irish would be crowned with success. Time would prove the correctness of his representations to the Pope meanwhile, he urged the people to submit to the

The inhabitants of Limerick are preparing to give a hearty welcome to Archbishop Croke. The hills and villages of the county were illuminated tonight in his honor. A meeting of the Parneilite members of Parlia-

ment was held in London last night. Justin McCarthy, member of Parliament for Longford. who acted as chairman, said it was the bounden duty of Iri-hmea to contribute to the testimonial for Mr. Parnell. Referring to the Papal circular to the Irish clergy, he said the Irish people had only to repudlate the fraudulent statements which had been made to the College of Cardinals. He should regret to see the priest divorced from Irish politics, for in times past he had been the only friend of the

people. Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament for

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

LONDON, May 24 .- Advices have been received from Mozambique that Portugal has declared war against Makalolo and other chiefs on the Schiree River. A Portuguese gunboat and troops have been dispatched from Mozambique to the scene of hos-tilities.

PARIS, May 24.-Intelligence from Senegal states that a French column under Colonel Desbordes has succeeded in driving the hostile natives back a distance of sixty kilometres and that tranquility has been established on the left bank of the Niger.

BOMBARDMENT OF MIRAGOANE BEGUN. PORT AU PRINCE, May 15 .- The bombordment of Miragoane has begun and is making havon among the insurgents. The rest of the republic is reported quiet, but the Government keeps silent in regard to eassing events. In consequence of this silence the public believe that the real state of affairs is untavorable. Volunteers are swelling the ranks of the Government Army. The French Charge d'Affaires was recently conveyed to Miragoane, aboard the Haytian war-steamer Sentinell, with the object, it is supposed, of making certain proposals to the insurgents. He returned with an unfavorable answer.

Aftars at Cape Haytlen are quiet. Seventeen prison-ers have been pardoned.

THE ROYAL AND OAKS STAKES.

LONDON, May 24 .- At Epsom to-day the race for the Royal Stakes (handicap) was won by Lord Ellesmere's five-year-old chestnut horse Lowland Chief. Mr. Gerard's four-year old bay colt Sweetbread came in second and T. E. Walker's four year-old Rout third. There were fourteen starters, including P. Lorulard's four-year-old chestnut colt Sachem. The betting just against Sweetbread, 8 to 1 against Rout and 8 to 1 others to the straight, where he was headed by Lowland Chief, Sweetbread and Rout. Lowland Chief won by half a length from Sweetbread, who was a length in ad-

The following is a list of the probable starters and their lockeys for the race for the Oaks Stakes to be run at Epsem to morrow: Captain Machell's b. f. Rooker, (Archer); J. H. Houldeworth's ch. f. Line Gem'stre); Sir J. D. Astley's bik. f. Lovery (Wood); Lord Rosebery's b. f. Bouny Jean (Cannon); Count F. de Lagrange's ch. f. Biseria (Fordnam; Lord Faimouth's b. f. Britomartis (Cooms); W. Blenkron's ch. f. Captive Queen; M. Dawson's b. f. Lady Brooke (Osborne); R. Jardine's b. f. Muri-lin Bowmant Lord Catherpe's b. f. Samphony (Morbey); J. Bromwich's br. f. Lizzie (Webb); and J. Snarry's b. f. Eastern Lily (Chaloner).

The latest betting is as follows: Three to I against Rookery, 4 to I against Line, 4 to I against Love, y. 5 to I against Lony Jean, and 6 to I against Mailbran. There is no betting against the others. lockeys for the race for the Oaks Stakes to be run at

RUN INTO BY A WAR STEAMER.

HAVANA, May 24.—The English mail steamer the following news: "On the night of the 10th inst., the British mail steamer Don was run into by the Haytian A hole was knocked in the Den's starteard bow, delaying her arrival at St. Thomas four cays. The Don susceptently repaired and salbut for Europe. It is reported that she will claim £8,000 sterling damages of the Haytian Government.

CROPS IN CUBA IN NEED OF RAIN.

HAVANA, May 19 .- The drouth now prevails ever a great part of the island and may prove disastrous to the growing crop. It is so great at Cuibarien that a ijohn of water for drinking is sold in the town for 15 cents. At Pacrio Principe the absence of rain inflicts immense damage on the adjacent pastures, and fears are entertained that numbers of cattle will perish for are of food and water, as the wells are drying up. The droub, however, is invivable to sugar making. As the end of the came harvest approaches no eccinetions of its denerency grow more accurate, and transacting estimates now name the ereo at 452,000 tons, or 25 per cent less than that of last year.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Vienna, May 24.—A man named Pitely, an accomplice

of Spanga, who murdered Cennt von Mallatu von Szekhely at Ofen, has made statements to the authorities fully confirming Spanga's confession of the murder. LOSDON, May 24. In the opening cruise of the Norsh-ern Yacht Club, which came off to day, the new cutter Marjorie, which was built by the owner of the cutter.

Lospon, May 24. The town in Spain where a secret society with 300 members has just been discovered is Xeres, not " Acres," as stated in a Madrid dispatch ves-

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

Philadelphia, May 24. - Frederick K. Womrath, importer and manufacturer of furs, is finan-cially emborrassed. His habilities are reported at \$125,000 nearly all of which is said to be for porrowed is said, he has confessed judgment to a relative for \$15,000, which covers it is thought, all he has. It is

PERHAM, Minu. May 24 - The banks run by Eugene E. Luce at Perham and Breekenridge, Minn., have been closed as Mr. Luce has became financially enhanciased He also had a bank at Wadena. Mr. Luce's New York correspondent was the Chase National Bank. It was stated that the balance he had there was always small.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 24.-Late and more complete news from the growing crops in this section of Georgia and South Carolina state that the young cotten seuffering from the cold weather blight. Grain and garden crops are generally uninjured, but watermelon rines, a specialty in this section, are seriously dam-MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 24.—Light frosts were re-ported yesterday, but without damage to crops.

CREE INDIANS CAPTURED.

HELENA, Mon., May 24 .- Advices from Fort Benton state that Lieutenant Steele, of Fort Maginnis, while out sconting with a corporal recently, ran on a on the Missouri River. Finding themselves covered by the Indian gaps, Lieutenant Steele and the corporal withdrew, and returning with reinforcements; captured a band of firty-two Indians under the Cree Chief Indon. The Indians have been started for Fort Assintboine, and will be driven back to Canada.

RARE ANIMALS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—There arrived at the Zoological Garden to day five of the rarest animals, he only specimens of their kind that have ever been known to be captured alive. Their scientific name is Mociorhinchus Angustrir Ostris, Although they are known as elephant scals or sea elephants. The unimals were procured by Henry Reiche & Brother, of New-York, in the Sonth Pacific, and were taken to New-York about a week ago, it being the intension to suip them to one of the Euro-cean zoological societies. The Philadelphia society purchased the animals.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A DISCARDED LOVER,
LARNED, Kath., May 24.—Near Lavingston, Stafford County, resterday, George trainer proposed marriage to
Miss labele Wensell, etc. crued and, the then shot her
twice and cut his own threat, inch are expected to die.

Emis P. Phipps to the extent of \$5,048.

LIRED INTO WOODS AND MURDERED.

St. LOUIS, May 24.—The body of W. L. Howard, with four builet holes in it, was found in the woods near Nerala, M. instrumbly. "Bill Fox acknowledged that he great Howard into the woods, shot him, and then robust his fixed. For claims that Howard did him some wing about 2 fixed.

AN EXPRESS MESSENGER ROBBED. AN EXPIRESS MESSENGER ROBBED, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—the United States Express company's money carrier, Abxander Granger, releved sindry packages from an east-bound Lake Shore train it the Union topot this morning, and placed them in a buggy, at the commany's main office he discovered that two bugs, further than two bugs, and the company's pouches, but third with brown pa-At the company's main office he discovered that two ledgs, similar to the company's pouches, but fined with brown part hat been substituted for the two containing the money. The mass my packages are said to have contained from \$5,000

to \$15,600.

A DEFAULTING RAILWAY EMPLOYE.
CHICAGO, Siav 24.—G. G. Sanford, embloyed by
the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Fletcher. Ind.,
was arrested here to-day, enarged with being a detaulter,
The amount of his embezziement is \$500.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TALK ABOUT CANDIDATES AND ISSUES. GENERAL BATEMAN SURE OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS -REPRESENTATIVE LE FEVRE DEFINES THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON THE LIQUOR QUES-

[PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CINCINNATI, May 23.—The impetus given here within a day or two to political calculations bearing upon the conventions at Columbus is gathering force. Friends of candidates are not only beginning to count noses, but persons interested less in honoring individuals than in party success are discussing the availability of possible dark horses as well as of candidates who have been prominently named. A good deal of partisanship and favoritism is apparent, but also of party zeal in which men occupy minor place. Governor Foster's opinion that preferences will be so shaped by the time for the Repub-lican convention that the head of the ticket will be named without the formality of a ballot, may not fail of confirmation; for while discussion of candidates is quite earnest, there has not appeared any serious deflection from the current that is setting

toward Judge Foraker.

A similar prediction with reference to the Democratic convention, from the present outlook, would be imprudent. Mr. Hoadly, Mr. Ward and Mr. Geddes are in the field to stay certainly beyond the first ballot, and bably through a protracted contest. One ventures little in saying that the chances are much less that a dark horse will prance out of the Republican rather than out of the Democratic convention, for while the gossip mentions perhaps as many names for the Republican as for the Democratic nomination, Judge Foraker is just now incomparably the Republican giant. The three Democratic leaders on the other hand, hold out such pleasing prospect of giving their convention a strange if its close develop some one of less present avoirdupois with much better fighting qualities than any of the heavy weights. But in any event, all signs point to united party support for each ticket, and discussion of candidates just now is deliberate, because it takes into account that the personnel of the tickets may have influence on debatable ground and among doubtful voters. The issues, of course, will be of paramoun importance, but the men are not to be neglected or overlooked by either party.

"I wouldn't like to predict," General Warner. M. Bateman says, "whom we will nominate. It looks to me as though Judge Foraker's chances were the best. The situation in that respect may change. Controller Lawrence will have friends in convention. There has been talk of Mr. Sherman

"Would Mr. Sherman accept the nomination ?" "I know that he would not. He will advise against his nomination should there be serious planning to that end. He thinks it would be imprudent to nominate him, imprudent to risk his place in the Senate, that some one else could as weil be elected as he. But let me say only what I think. He is our strongest man in the State. To nominate him would be to proclaim a panic. It would be calling out the Old Guard before the battle begins. It would be imperilling our prospects of success. We can carry the State with a good ticket, and there is no doubt that the ticket will be such as to enlist every Republican to its support at election. The State was lost last year, not only because of flaws in a liquor bill but because of the indifference to be expected in an off year. The Democrats, backed by liquor interests, were able to call out their full force. If we can get them to confess to some article of belief this year, so that we may fight onnia, with Professor Nordenskield and other scientists | them on a square issue, we will convince them that n board, has sailed for Greenland. | Other is not wally and montestably a Republican Ohio is naturally and meontestably a Republican

State. We shall carry the election in any event." "You expect the issue to be mainly on the liquor question?"

"Ob, yes: certainly. And we shall take up that issue strong-handed and bravely. The party can stand by the present law. There will be no occasion for tunidity, for explanations, for excuses, as here was last year. We had much to contend with present law is a good one. It will stand, it will be beneficial. The people will approve it and thank the party that passed it. The pretence upon which was fought last year's war on the Liquor bill will be exposed early in the campaign. The liquor interests called last year for a tax law. This year it will be shown that they are against any tax unless it be nominal. The majority might, perhaps, be them would object even to that. We shall look for united opposition from the brewers. The tax will be prohibitory upon many of the saloons which they have started. They have a way of partitioning off part of a stable, or something of the kind, of putting a keg of beer in it, a table and a few chairs. and calling it a saloon. It makes good business for beer supplied to the keeper, while in selling to independent saloons they have to run against sharp competition. They make more, perhaps, from a single keg sent to one of their dependencies than from a dozen at a large place of which the proprieter is his own master. "They will have a following, of course, in oppo-

sition to you?" 'Yes, but a greatly reduced following. They can't hold last year's force together. There is to oo no prohibition upon the sile of beer. Any one wishing to drink it can get, as now, all he wants, and he will know, moreover, that whoever sells to him pays into the common treasury for the privi-lege of doing so, and is helping to reduce taxation. Then those who pay the tax will be of the class of saloon-keepers who will be glad to do it, for the payment will not alone insure an increase in the volume of receipts of those that stay in; it will legitimize the business and establish a sort of aristocracy in it. So this class of people and there following will break away from interests which they joined last year, and will come over to us. The great body of Germans will be with us. We lost more Irish votes at the spring elections than German votes, and there was less variation from the vote of preceding years in German than in American wards. Many Germans were led off last year. but now they are coming back and will be on our side. With the German vote restored and a full Republican poll otherwise, of which we are certain, there can be no doubt that we shall carry the

State." General Lefevre, the Granger Representative for whom Putnam County in mass convention-the only mass convention yet held-has given absolute instructions to the Democratic county delegates to vote, first last and all the time, and for whom various clubs and associations in the interior are declaring, has just returned from a Southern trip in which he went over the course taken by the

"I have been trying to keep away from danger," he says. What do I want with the nomination ? Perhaps I am needlessly atarmed, but with a hard fight going on among the leaders, and with one county instructed absolutely for me, and a warm, kindly feeling throughout the interior, I tell you it makes me trembie. Now, do you know, there is makes me trembie. Now, do you know, there is nothing that could induce me to make a fight for the nomination; I would in't take it if I had only to hold out my hand for it. If I wasted a State office in which to serve my constituents, I had rather be a member of the Legislature than Governor. I could do more for my people. The Governor is a mere figure-head. He hasn't even veto power. He can't pass a law or help pass one, or punish or reward anybody. Besides, what could I do there, a bachelof I if I was rich and could entertain, there might be some inducement, but I would have to hang out at some hotel for two years without any power or pleasure.

without any power or pleasure.

"In Congress, on the other hand, I can be of use to a great many people. I have a field of my own there and can work it, as I have, to the advantage of every one concerned, I am trying to make my